

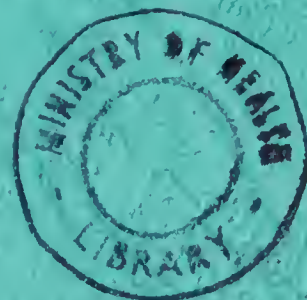
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ORRELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INCORPORATING THE REPORT OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1966



URBAN DISTRICT OF ORRELL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1966

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

Councillor R. Winstanley, J.P. (Chairman)

Councillor D. Bennett, J.P., C.C. (Vice-Chairman)

Councillors R. Cheetham, W. Darbyshire, A. Evans, J. W. Liston, W. C. Love, Mrs. E. Nickeas, T. Parkinson, Mrs. A. Taberner, J. Whittle, W. Worthington.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE :

Councillor R. Cheetham (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. A. Taberner (Vice-Chairman)

All Members of the Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

R. SCHOFIELD, M.D., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector :

W. COUPE, C.R.S.H.I., M.A.P.H.I.,
Certified Inspector of Meat and Food.

Telephone Wigan 82603-4.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
ORRELL.

May, 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of the Orrell Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health of Orrell for the year 1966. It has been compiled as in previous years, in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, and an endeavour has been made to embrace the most important details, and particularly those which indicate the state of health of the township.

I would like to take this opportunity of tendering my best thanks to the officials of the Council, and especially to our Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. Coupe, for valuable help and co-operation received throughout the year.

I desire also to express to the Members of the Public Health Committee my appreciation of the courtesy and consideration they have displayed towards me.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your faithfully,

R. SCHOFIELD,

Medical Officer of Health.

1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	1,617
Population, Census, 1961 (prov.)	10,663
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (Mid-1966)	11,840
Number of Inhabited Houses :	
(a) Census	3,528
(b) End of 1966 according to Rate Books	4,125
Rateable Value	£473,617
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	1,900

The District is predominantly residential with industry at Kitt Green. There are wide stretches of green belt on the Northern and Western fringes. The open valley of the Douglas being traversed by only rail and canal could provide an unrivalled open space for the congested built-up areas of Wigan Borough, Wigan R.D.C. and Orrell, and should be preserved, and reserved for recreational and amenity needs.

The district will become a distribution point in road transport providing the link point of the N.S. (M6) Motorway with the projected Hull/Liverpool (Skelmersdale) Motorway.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	187	96	91
Illegitimate	7	2	5
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Total	194	98	96
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Still Births	6	2	4
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Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

Legitimate	5	3	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
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Total	5	3	2
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Total No. of Deaths	152	87	65
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Adjusted Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	15.9
Birth rate for England and Wales	17.7

Adjusted Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	12.8
Death rate for England and Wales	11.7
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 (live and still births)	30
Still birth rate for England and Wales	0.28

The following is a statement showing comparative statistics for the years 1962-66

ORRELL U.D.C.	LIVE BIRTHS		DEATHS (all causes)		STILLBIRTHS		MATERNAL MORTALITY		INFANT MORTALITY				
									TOTAL		NEO-NATAL		
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 popu- lation	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 popu- lation	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	
YEAR 1966	194	15.9	152	15.9	6	30	Nil	Nil	8	25.8	5	20.6
YEAR 1965	221	18.4	138	14.6	3	13.4	Nil	Nil	4	18.1	4	18.1
YEAR 1964	166	16.7	172	14.5	4	20.0	Nil	Nil	6	10.2	6	10.2
YEAR 1963	201	16.8	135	14.4	4	20.0	Nil	Nil	5	25.5	4	20.4
YEAR 1962	180	16.3	126	14.5	1	5.5	Nil	Nil	3	5.6	1	5.6
Avge. 5 years 1962-66		192.4	16.8	14.4	14.46	3.6	12.4	Nil	Nil	5.2	17.4	4.0	14.78

Adjusted Live Birth Rate 15.9

Death Rate 12.8

The following table shows the chief causes of death and the number of deaths during 1966 compared with the figure of 1965 :

	1966	1965
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Measles	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2	—
Cancer	20	27
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	2	—
Diabetes	3	3
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	24	26
Coronary Disease, Angina	33	31
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1
Other Heart Diseases	18	17
Other Circulatory Diseases	3	5
Influenza	—	—
Pneumonia	5	3
Bronchitis	8	3
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	8	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	3	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortions	—	—
Congenital Malformations	2	2
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	12	12
Suicide	2	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	1
All other Accidents	1	6
Homicide and Operations of War	1	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	152	138
	<hr/>	<hr/>

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1966

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total cases at all ages	AGE PERIODS—YEARS											Total deaths	Out-ward hospital transfer	Inward death transfer
		—0	—1	—2	—3	—4	—5	—10	—15	—25	—45	65 +			
	(a)												(b)	(c)	(d)
Whooping Cough	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Scarlet Fever	15	—	1	2	—	3	—	9	—	—	—	—			
Measles	116	9	16	22	17	18	—	33	1	—	—	—			
Tuberculosis Respiratory	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—			
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Totals	138	10	18	24	17	21	—	42	1	—	5	—	—	—	—

TOTAL Nil.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIONS DISEASES

NOTIFICATIONS :

Scarlet Fever. There were 15 cases of Scarlet Fever during the year.

Whooping Cough. There was 1 case of Whooping Cough during the year.

Diphtheria. No cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year maintaining a clear record over the past seventeen years.

Pneumonia. There were no cases of acute primary pneumonia.

Measles. There were 116 cases of this disease during the year.

Poliomyelitis. There were no cases of this disease during the year.

Food Poisoning. No cases were reported during the year.

Meningococcal Infection. There was 1 case of this disease during the year.

Tuberculosis. Five new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year. No deaths were attributable to the disease. Treatment is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board, and Orrell cases attend the Chest Clinic, Millgate, Wigan.

Cancer. There were 20 deaths attributable to Cancer. Facilities for Radium Treatment for Orrell residents is available at the Radium Institute, Manchester, and at Wigan Infirmary, which, for this purpose is a sub-clinic of the Manchester centre.

National Assistance Act, 1948. No action was taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

The following statistics relate to the year 1966, and show the number of children resident in Orrell who were immunised and vaccinated.

CHILDREN PROTECTED AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

	0-4	5-15
Primary	165	6
Re-Inforcement	—	258

WHOOPING COUGH

Primary	155	—
Re-Inforcement	—	—

TETANUS

Primary	165	6
Re-Inforcement	—	243

POLIOMYELITIS

Primary	155	13
Re-Inforcement	2	157

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Primary	72	42
Re-Vaccination	—	49

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

W. COUPE, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

1.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Sewerage and Drainage.

It is with regret that I have to refer to the main re-sewering of the town which has not yet commenced. The population has outgrown its essential services and the overloaded sewers cause concern. The restricted 9" outlet discharging to the Wigan Trunk Sewer is a source of nuisance, causing serious overflowing to the River Douglas and adding to the pollution of the watercourse.

It is of prime importance rigorously to restrict the flow of surface water to the foul sewers, thus preventing "surge overflows" in domestic situations from foul systems improperly taking storm water from roofs, etc.

It is necessary to ensure that all old sewer connections are disconnected from the sewers, and instances occur where long delays in "grubbing out" these disused drains, etc., results in their positions becoming lost. When redevelopment occurs, many serious problems arise including the escape of rats into new buildings or foul odours affecting the new residents. Few property owners and demolition contractors are aware of their obligation in this matter.

Whilst there are powers to obtain relief from these problems they are hedged around with restrictions and once the contractor has left the site the owner and the Council are left with the problem. The chief difficulty arises from the provision that Notices to carry out necessary works on demolition sites must have been served within seven days of the original Demolition Orders.

The eventual requirements thus have to be anticipated many weeks before demolition, and some difficulties are only met with after demolition has commenced.

A secondary problem, which arises in Improvements Schemes, is how much of the old w.c. drain is to be grubbed out and very often when a row of outdoor toilets is involved, the difficulties are insuperable.

Water Supply

The impact of the Makerfield Water Board in the general improvement in the quantity and quality of water available is being maintained.

The quality of water available is checked by both the Makerfield Water Board and the Local Authority.

Housing development has made it necessary for the Board to carry out extensions to water mains.

However with the increasing demand for improvement grants for the fitting of bathroom's etc., the necessity to relay new mains to older properties will prove a necessity.

Public Conveniences

Vandalism among the younger members of our generation makes it more difficult to maintain a high standard of cleanliness in premises of this nature.

Sanitary Accommodation

No. of Privy Middens in the District	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
No. of Closets attached to Privy Middens	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
No. of Pail Closets	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
No. of Freshwater Closets	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,293
No. of Waste Water Closets	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
No. of Dry Ashpits	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
No. of Moveable Ashbins	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,346
No. of Water Carrying System	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,038

Sanitary Inspections

No. of Premises Visited	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,221
No. of Visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,422
Nuisances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280
Nuisances Abated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199
No. of Notices: (a) Informal			.....	.....	.....	.....	271
(b) Statutory			.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Legal Proceedings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

The following inspections were carried out during the year under the provisions of the Public Health and Housing Acts :

Housing (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	594
Sanitary Conveniences	32
Drainage	270
Accumulations	130
Keeping of Animals	10
Hotels, Clubs, Licensed Premises	48
Enquiries after Infectious Disease	42
Refuse Collection	422
Refuse Disposal	285
Dirty and/or Verminous Premises	39
Tents, Vans, Sheds	15
Schools	51
House Purchase and Housing Act Visits	301
Miscellaneous	311

Schools

All schools are visited in connection with methods of refuse collection and disposal, infectious disease enquiries, pest control and toilet accommodation.

The standard of amenities is improving with all schools having readily available hot and cold washing facilities and most schools have indoor toilets. The advantages of these latter is not only the added comfort but the protection afforded to flushing apparatus from frost damage.

Co-operation with the Schools Meals Service ensures that the production and handling of food is well supervised.

Caravans

Two caravans are permanently occupied at Sefton Farm. One of these occupants is on the casual vacancy list for re-housing at Station Avenue.

Swimming Baths.

There is a need for the provision of swimming facilities in the District.

A pool would be a financial liability but the incidental benefits and the contribution to safety would far outweigh the cost involved. Swimming tuition should be included in every child's physical education.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The time is fast coming when Orrell must consider designated smoke control areas.

Although we have little air pollution from industry, we must consider the fact that the domestic chimney is the one which causes the highest percentage of pollution in the air today.

Considerable work is necessary in order to make designated smoke control areas, as all premises require inspection and re-inspection and this in itself would create a necessity of additional staff in the Public Health Department. Many authorities are employing technical assistants for this type of work, although an additional qualified Public Health Inspector would be more suited to carry out work of this nature.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Considerable improvements are constantly being made to improve the standards in many of the premises visited during the year.

Better working conditions are created for the staff of these premises, but there is still room for further improvement.

FACTORIES AND WORK PLACES

Factories and their sanitary supervision are an important part of a Public Health Inspector's duties. Most permanent factories have adequate sanitary facilities although occasionally neglect of cleanliness and maintenance creeps in and the toilets are found in unsatisfactory conditions. Proper ventilation is sometimes lacking and the risk of staff working in offensive odours is found. Remedial measures either by re-design of approaches, or by improved natural or artificial ventilation are suggested and attention paid to adequate washing arrangements.

"Factories" now include building and civil engineering sites which pose serious problems. Farm workers' needs are met under the Health and Welfare regulations now in force.

Employees of all grades should now enjoy amenities comparable with their own home standards.

Access to proper canteen facilities with protection of cooking and washing accommodation is still a crying need for many manual workers.

Visits include attention to refuse arrangements, pest control, and sufficiency and suitability of water supply. The supervision of factories remains a basic duty of concern to local authorities and their staff.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

PART I OF THE ACT

1. **Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories under Local Authorities	14	22	2	—
(ii) Factories not in (1) under Local Authority	15	18	1	—
(iii) Other Premises	6	6	—	—
Total	35	46	3	—

2. **Cases in which defects were found.**

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found		Referred		Prose- cutions
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness	2	2	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	4	1	—	—

RODENT CONTROL

The supervision of the eradication of rodents from our environment is a duty carried out by Public Health Departments and is important as it affects the economy as well as posing risks to health where neglected.

Our new Rodent Operator, J. Roby, has proved himself on a number of occasions in his field of work, and we hope he will continue to take the interest in his job, as he has done during the last few months.

Abstract, Annual Return to Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
(a) No of properties in district	4591	16
(b) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	512	16
(c) No. of (b) infested by :-		
(i) Rats	210	8
(ii) Mice	38	3
(d) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	301	3
(e) No. of (d) infested by :-		
(i) Rats	71	1
(ii) Mice	15	1
(iii) Where any sewers infested by rats during the year ?	Yes.	
(iv) Other action or points of interest :-		

The perimeter treatment of the Heinz undertaking continues to pay off in reducing infiltration to the plant.

(v) Particulars of other infestations under the Act (as defined in Section 28). Nil.

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

The routine work of Shop and Factory inspection covers a wide range of subjects, the variety of goods and new techniques of storage and packaging create new problems and also improve the standards of food hygiene. New legislation The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) (Amendment) Regulations, 1966, will improve the standards of mobile shops in the area, although meat and bread delivery vehicles appear to have escaped these requirements under the regulation.

The task of bringing the many small food premises up to a reasonable standard is an arduous one, and where small amounts of cooked food are stored and exposed for sale, the cost of protective measures may be uneconomic.

Many larger premises have storage problems. Regular stock rotation is necessary to avoid staleness, and inspections checking such matters are important.

The need for the prompt disposal of food wastes from many local businesses has led to the introduction of paper sack systems at some premises. Especially where material of putrescible nature is discharged, the plastic or plain sack becomes a boon, and cuts down work of bin cleansing and handling, with less risk of pest attraction.

LICENSED PREMISES

With three exceptions the whole of the licensed premises have either been re-built or re-conditioned.

PROSECUTIONS

Public Health Inspector attended High Court Hearing of Civil Call concerning condemnation of several tons of sow meat arriving in a putrid condition. Her Majesty's Judge corroborated the action taken and commended the witness.

An investigation has commenced into the legal and technological aspects of "transit" damaged canned food.

MILK AND DAIRIES

The control of milk production has now been passed to the central authorities, and routine sampling only is done.

BRUCELLOSIS

The incidence of brucellosis causes concern, but shortage of time and inadequate powers prevent an intensive effort to stamp out this infection.

Sample of Biological Examination :

	Total No. of Samples Submitted	Results		No Result
		Positive	Negative	
	2			
Results :				
(a) Tuberculosis		—	1	—
(b) Brucellosis-Ring Test		—	1	—
(c) Brucellosis-Culture Test		—	—	—
(d) Brucellosis-Biological Test		—	—	—

Food Premises

Number of food premises, by type of business, in District at the end of the year :

TYPE OF BUSINESS								No.
General grocers and provision dealers	.....	.....	.....	.....				19
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game, etc.)	.....							—
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Bakers and/or confectioners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Fried fish shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.								3
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	.....	.....	.....	.....				20
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

PUBLIC CLEANSING

With the recent purchase of the Eagle Crushload vehicles, we should find considerable improvements in the collection of refuse through the district. It is hoped that within a short time we should be on a regular weekly collection.

The introduction of the paper sack system has proved most satisfactory, and it is undoubtedly the answer to future refuse collection; but considerable research is required in order to find the most suitable type of sacks and holders.

The immediate problem of tipping refuse has been solved by using the Up Holland tip, but this is only on a short term basis; and the need for other tipping facilities is one not to be ignored.

Pulverization of refuse would increase the life of the tip, but the costs of plant and equipment would pose financial problems.

Staff :

Increase in staff must be given if we are to keep pace with the growing district.

Summary of Refuse Collection :

				YEAR 1966	YEAR 1965
No. of Ashpits emptied	.....	.....	.....	22	72
No. of Dustbins emptied	.....	.....	.....	182,689	191,614
No. of Loads of refuse removed	.....	.....	.....	1,157	1,465

HOUSING

The pressures for Local Authority housing appear to be easing with a pattern emerging of large numbers of under occupied dwellings and rising demands for small units for an ageing population.

Slum Clearance has slowed to a dribble with a number of areas defining themselves as twilight zones with a hard core of older residents clinging to their homes long after the houses have become uneconomic to maintain, much less improve to the twelve point standards of fitness.

It is usually found that these moves of older residents to houses which are heated, easy to maintain, and with ample amenities of light and air, are acceptable after the tenant has recovered from the initial upheaval.

With an appreciation of the difficulties besetting young people in setting up house, many dwellings, which would have been considered unfit some years ago, are now being improved under the Standard Grant Schemes. The biggest single factor has been the preparedness of applicants to carry out extensive repairs to properties considered uneconomic to repair. We have encouraged such efforts, as the fifteen years life we have to give is a very short one in the life of a traditional house. Houses up to 150 years old have received grants for the boom of bathrooms, hot water systems, proper food storage and preparation facilities. Often included in repair schemes, are mineral felted roofs, asphalted floors, replastered rooms, raised ceilings, new windows, tiling and sink units.

Some of these transformed dwellings were dilapidated hovels before the renovators moved in. It is fair to state that the initial 1949 House Improvement Act and its 1957 and 1964 counterparts have contributed more to securing raised housing standards than any other legislation since the 1936 Acts.

We must not overlook the growing number of tenanted houses which have been improved by owners in recent years.

The reverse side of the future is depressing as there still remains a significant number of rented houses where the owners are unable to provide improved amenities.

Rent Act, 1957

This Act still activates a few long drawn out repairs where tenants demand certificates of disrepair against owners who have failed to honour outstanding undertakings to put the property into a better state of repair.

HOUSING STATISTICS

(1) Number of new dwellings erected during the year :

	Houses	Flats
(i) By local authority	12	12
(ii) By other local authorities	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons.....	32	—

(2) Total number of dwellings owned by any local authority, existing in district at end of year 1,010

(3) Inspection of dwellings during year :

(i) (a) Total number of dwellings inspected formally or informally for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts	386
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose	722
(c) Number of dwellings in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	288
(ii) Total number of dwellings existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and respect of which	
(a) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have been made (at any time)	17
(b) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have not yet been made	171

(4) Houses Demolished

In or Adjoining Clearance Areas :

Houses unfit for human habitation.....

Houses included by reason of bad arrangement

Houses on land acquired under S.43(2), Housing Act, 1957

No.	Persons Displaced	
—	Persons Nil	Families Nil
—		
—		

Not in or Adjoining Clearance Areas

As a result of formal or informal
procedure under S.16 or S.17(1)
Housing Act, 1957

Local Authority owned houses certi-
fied unfit by the Medical Officer of
Health

Houses unfit for human habitation
where action has been taken
under Local Acts

Unfit houses included in Unfitness
Orders

Unfit Houses Closed

Under S.16(4), S.17(1) and S.35(1)
Housing Act, 1957, and S.26,
Housing Act, 1961

Under S.17(3) and S.26, Housing
Act, 1957

Parts of buildings closed under S.18,
Housing Act, 1957

No.	Persons Displaced	
	Persons	Families
4	102	34
33		
—		
—		
5	3	2
—		
—		

Unfit Houses made fit

By owner after informal action by local authority.....

After formal notice under S.9 and S.16, Housing
Act, 1957 (a) by owner

(b) by local authority

After formal notice under Public Health Acts

After modification or revocation of clearance order
under S.21, Housing Act, 1961

After determination of a demolition order under
S.24, Housing Act, 1957

After determination of a closing order under S. 27,
Housing Act, 1961

Number
220
4
—
12
—
1
—

UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE

(Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954) Nil

HOUSING ACT, 1949: DISCRETIONARY GRANTS, Etc.

No action was taken in the district to implement Discretionary Grants on dwelling houses.

RENT ACT, 1957.

Analysis of action taken by Local Authority under Repair procedure.

Part I.—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates	1
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	—
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	1
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	—
(b) in respect of all defects	1
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
(6) Number of certificates issued	1

Part II.—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	2
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	—
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	—
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	2

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959
AND HOUSING ACTS, 1961 AND 1964.

STANDARD GRANTS

Action during year—

	Number
(i) Application submitted to local authority to	
(a) full standard	33
(b) reduced standard	—
(ii) Total applications approved by local authority for improvement to :	
(a) full standard	31
(b) reduced standard	—
(iii) Work completed	29

